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on august 12, 2017, the district court entered a permanent injunction against three individuals and five corporations from the manufacture and sale of adulterated animal feed products. the product in question is based on a six-week-old piglet and targeted to transition to a broiler chicken. the court found that the products violated both the federal food, drug, and cosmetic act and the federal meat inspection act. the court permanently enjoined the defendants from manufacturing or selling the products and required the defendants to pay a civil penalty of $2 million in addition to compensating consumers who purchased products under the defendants old u.s. patent and trademark application. the court also required the defendants to pay an additional civil penalty of $1.3 million to be set by the district court to be paid to the united states from an escrow account. on october 2, 2017, the district court entered a permanent injunction against the same five corporations. like the august action, this complaint alleged the companies violated the federal food, drug, and cosmetic act and the federal meat inspection act. the court found that the companies used misbranded and adulterated antibiotic products and other unapproved drugs in the manufacture and sale of poultry, pig, and cow-beef products. on september 14, 2015, the national labor relations board ruled that dormitory provisions, llc violated federal labor law by interfering with the exercise of employee rights guaranteed under the national labor relations act. in particular, the nlrb found that dormitory provisions harassed and threatened employees during an ongoing union campaign by harassing and threatening the owner of a small collective-bargaining company that hired the workers. the nlrb concluded that the employer violated the act through a combination of harassment and threats aimed at establishing a campaign of intimidation aimed at discouraging employees from unionizing and as punishment of pro-union activities.

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on april 6, 2016, celestica inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of nova chemicals inc., pleaded guilty to distributing adulterated dietary supplements in violation of the food, drug, and cosmetic act. according to the settlement filed july 11, 2019, celestica and nova agreed to pay $1.85 million in civil penalties and agree to implement corrective actions to prevent further violations and to pay $58.1 million for consumer restitution. the settlement was filed against celestica and nova. under the settlement, celestica agreed to obtain and maintain written, properly trained, qualified, and certified personnel, to document the production and distribution of dietary supplements in compliance with all requirements under the fdca, 21 c.f.r. part 130, and applicable regulations. celestica also agreed to pay $10 million to resolve lawsuits by parties that had filed claims against celestica under the fdca. celestica also agreed to pay another $53.1 million to resolve claims by the u.s. government, to satisfy the ftc, the united states department of health and human services, and state and local health authorities that charged celestica with distribution of adulterated dietary supplements in violation of the fdca. under the settlement, celestica also agreed to an order requiring $26.7 million in consumer restitution. on july 30, 2017, the united states district court for the central district of california entered a consent decree of permanent injunction against honey cone inc.; its president and director, elena inepa; and its chief executive officer, russell j. hastings. inepa, who owned and operated the agricultural product processing company, was accused of selling vegetable juices with high caffeine levels manufactured from plants grown in the drug-producing poppy fields of mexico without the needed approvals from the food and drug administration. according to the complaint, the agency issued an import alert for high purity anhydrous caffeine (hpac), which included a product sample and us food and drug administration (fda) orange warning labels, and the fda listed the product for regulatory action and public health risk. the government also alleged that honey cone violated the federal food, drug, and cosmetic act by failing to get proper approval for the manufacture, processing, and marketing of caffeine-containing foods. the companies were also alleged to have made false representations in the labeling and advertising of products containing hpac, and to have failed to have reliable procedures to test for caffeine contamination. 5ec8ef588b